
LARGEST ON LARTH!

An instructive Table of Compa's Daily Circulation of the Leading Newsparof the World. | New York Jul. | 1,213,751 |
Paris Petit J al.	1,000,000
London Dail; all	525,000
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PRICE ONE CENT In Gr ater vew York | Elsewhere,

Governors of Various States, Through the Journal, Give Their Ideas as to the Final Disposition of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands.

Gove ors of different States give, through the Journal to-day, their views as to ie terms on which the United Stites should grant peace and what dispot we should make of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. As tending t show the general feeling throughou the United States regarding the basi of a settlement with Spain the following statements to the Journal are of ++ highest importance:

WOULD KEEP PORTO RICO, BUT NOT PHILIPPINES.



Islands, except such portions of them r our pavy and merchantment. I have their capacity to enjoy or maintain a lif

To the Editor of the Journal: think that Spain should be required to re inquish her possession of Cuba and P rto Rico to the United States, who should retain the latter, as a permanent of rt of her territory, and the former until stable form of government is established " conformity with the resolutions of Con

If conditions should arise demonstrating e incapacity of the Cubans to maintain a able government and subjecting the isl-

manent possession of Cuba.

I do not think it is desirable to retain remanent possession of the Philippine may be needed for conling purposes for e confidence in the Maiay insurgents or al form of government.

this view and render it necessary to a possession of the islands. When these the courage and good some continuous and some continuous that would modify tablish a protectorate or retain permanent ontingencies shall obtain I have faith in the conrage and good sense of our peo questions, as I have also in President is Kinley to settle the terms of pence consistent with the prestige and welfare the United States and without wounding to deal justly and rightly with such with Spain, said he had been too buslly friction to settle the terms of peace con-occupied with executive duties during the

Carson, Nev., July 31.
To the Editor of the Journal:

WILLIAM P. LORD, Governor,

NO SPANIST FLAG MEIE OR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of the Journal:

An early peace should be the most a lent prayer of the American people, but it nust be a peace based upon honor, justic and humanity, as the war was inaugurate as a protest against the inhuman, barbare's fifteenth century methods of Spain in uling her island colonies.

No terms should be considered tot pernit a Spanish flag to remain upon t West-ern Hemisphere or in the Philippin to The cause of liberty and humanity mposes apon the United States the great oral obligation of ruling and gulding the estinies of the Islands rescued at such g it sac fice of life and treasure from or urles of

misrule and oppressi To this obligation the America nation must be true.

ALVA ADAMS, C mnor.

COALING STATION IN CUBA ALSO.

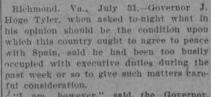


Indianapolis, Ind., July 31.
To the Editor of the Journal: Replying to your telegram, I ought to state that I do not care to anticipate any thing that the Government may do in regard to the pending peace negotiations with Spain, but it is my belief that the United States should have more than a mere coaling station in the Philippines, I should say that we ought to have a hartions of war and that might thus be made a base of supplies for our navy.

We ought to have the privilege of for tifying the harbor, and to all intents and purposes it ought to be ours in case of war. It seems to me also that the United States should at least demand some guarantee that Spain will give the people of

the Philippines better protection before we relinquish the islands to her. We should demand the possession of Porto Rico as our own. Nothing short of this would be accepted, and the United States ought to have coaling stations both Avarring factions, the Unite distates would be recognized, we ought to have a harbor in that island for the same purpose that I have indicated in the Philippines.

MUST TAKE A BROAD MORAL VIEW.



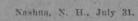
"I am, however," said the Governor, firmly convinced that our Government should consider no negotiations that do not include the retention of Porto Rico and the absolute independence of Cuba. As to the Philippine Islands, there appears to be room for further deliberation. It may not be either desirable or politic for us to as-sert a claim for more than necessary coul-

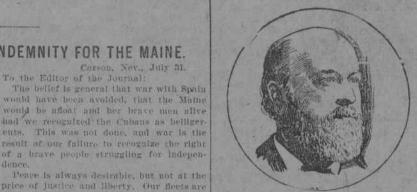
ing stations in those islands.

"The indications are, though, that the effects of this war will be more far-reach ing in extending and broadening the lines of civilization than the most astute states men have yet considered. The United States and England ree both nations which have taken front rank in these enlightened and humane directions. Whether these well-known positions of the great nations named shall have anything to do with the determination of the future of the people of the Philippine Islands remains to be seen. "It is not impossible that the sentiment of the people of this country may incline

the Government to consider this phase of the question, when it comes to accept terms of peace with Spain. The question of the Philippine Islands now appears to be one which will be left for future consideration.

COALING STATIONS ONLY 18 THE PACIFIC.





To the Editor of the Journal: I am in favor of peace upon the follow-

ing terms: First-The independence of Cuba under a protectorate of the United States.

Second-The unconditional cession of Porto Rico. -

Third-Spain to keep her other islands except an ample coaling station, with appurtenances, to be granted to the United States. GEORGE A. RAMSDELL,

HOLD PHILIPPINES TILL SPAIN PAYS EXPENSES OF WAR.

Phoenix, Ariz., July 31.

To the Editor of the Journal:

In my opinion Spain should be required to evacuate and abandon Cuba and relinguish all claims to that island of whatever nature; the United States should hold and own Porto Rico and should capture and hold the Philippines for a coaling station and also to secure the payment of a money indemnity to compensate the United States for the expenditures of this war, MYRON H. M'CORD, Governor.



PORTO RICO ENOUGH FOR CONQUEST.



Topeka, Kan., July 31. To the Editor of the Journal:

In reply to your telegram, I will say that should be made free both from Spanish garding the Philippines. domination and from the payment of any

J. W. LEEDY, Governor.

***************** M. JULES CAMBON, SPECIAL PEACE VOY OF SPAIN.

The French Ambassador to the United States is regarded in his native country as one of the those who have attained prominence under the Republican regime. For the last seven years he has be During the Franco-Prussian war he distinguished himself as a captain of Mob at the close of the war he became Auditor-General at the Council of State. He has been Secretary-Gener Prefecture of Police and has successfully filled other positions which the exercise of diplomacy made diffibrother, M. Paul Cambon, is French Ambassador at Constantinople. The brilliant conversational and qualities of M. Jules Cambon have made him a welcome addition to Washington society.

Queen and Cabinet Discuss Our Terms That Already Been Approved by Spain's Special Envoy.

CPAIN is earnestly discussing the peace terms of the United States as drafted with the appr her special envoy, M. Jules Cambon, and President McKinley. Sagasta and the members Cabinet considered vesterday the note submitted by M. Cambon, and the terms were communications of the considered vesterday the note submitted by M. Cambon, and the terms were communications of the considered vesterday the note submitted by M. Cambon, and the terms were communications of the considered vesterday the note submitted by M. Cambon, and the terms were communications of the considered vesterday the note submitted by M. Cambon, and the terms were communications of the considered vesterday the note submitted by M. Cambon, and the terms were communications of the considered vesterday the note submitted by M. Cambon, and the terms were communications of the considered vesterday the note submitted by M. Cambon, and the terms were communications of the considered vesterday the con to the Queen Regent. There will be further consideration of our answer by the Spanish Cabin night, after an exchange of views with the powers has taken place, especially regarding the Philir

It is important to note, as shedding light on Spain's probable action, that M. Cambon was ized to proceed in his discretion; that he was cognizant of the ultimate concessions that would by Spain, and that the note as drawn up was agreeable both to him and to President McKinle

The amendment made by our Government to its original terms was in relation to the Pl but its extent is as yet matter for conjecture.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.) was received in Madrid, which was not un- given the minutest defi

afternoon. No decision was arrived at, and the meeting of the Cabinet was postmoned wider than those usually conferred in such manner with our Govern an early peace is desirable if secured on to Monday night. One day is considered cases. honorable terms. I believe that Cuba change views with the powers, mainly re-

SPAIN MAY REPLY WEDNESDAY. part of the Spanish debt.

Washington, July 31.—The persons best informed as to the probabilities declare that the answer of the Spanish Government to the terms of peace outlined by agreement that he may enter into.

But In the drafting of such an agreement that he may enter into.

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Special Gable Dispatch. 1

Madrid, July 31.—The note of M. Cambon, containing the peace terms of the United States was received here early this morning, and the result was a meeting to-day of Sagassa and the members of the Cabinet, to discuss the answer.

Was received in Madrid, which was not unconcessions that will be required to decipher it, the necessity for an extended consideration of the matter by the Spanish Cabinet, and also the necessity for carefully framing the rejoinder.

It is not meant by this statement to question in any manner the full plenipotations.

It was not known to that M. Cambon had such appeared yesterday after.

It is understood that the subject was discussed by the Queen and her Ministers this afternoon. No decision was arrived at, and the contrary, they are in latitude of the President was afternoon.

of the President himself, who is obliged to and in the most direct a secure the sanction of the United States early, the United St Senate to any treaty of peace that he may with Spain without the

the Government of the United States is not agreement he is fully authorized to U to be expected before Tuesday. This opin-lon is based upon a knowledge of the time when the United States communication pudiation of his action he has been



SHOULD ACTIRE NO FOREIGN TERRITORY.

PHILIPPINES TO SE JRE INDEMNITY FOR THE MAINE.

Frankfort, Ky., July 31 -- fernor Bradley declined to give a signedatement of his view of the peace neistlens, but

"You may quote me asaying Spain should be compelled to payery dollar of the expense of this war. It we should acquire commercial advants in all the countries and colonies un her control and coaling stations for ships admits of no argument. We she not, in the midst of our triumphs, ho er significant, be overcome with the giatr of conquest or inordinate desire for facquisition of

"Monarchies and empirmay and will engage in war to bring of countries into subjugation in order to their coffers and add to their territor This is but the

natural outgrowth of a untecedents and teachings.
"A republic founded the bedrock of liberty, with the declaration that all men

"A repulse toundedcate octated of interty, with the declaration that all men are born free and equand that governments derive their just powers from the co. ent of the government engage in the conquest of other lands.

"The acquisition oreign territory means the formation of a standing army in every country so acque, and the hullding of a navy to hold the territory in subjugation. It means taom, a strongly centralized government and the opportunity, yes, the probability, casuring arms with the combined nations of the world. It means troublesome eiglements and complications.

That the hand sid be taken from the throat of starving Cubans and a stable government given and morals. But accomplished that ople of Cuba is justified allike by every principle of religion his is done, as it may be by treaty adjustment, all has been ressary and proper."

